I.C.C. DOCKET NO. 00-0473
Ameritech Exhibit No. 1
Witness
Date 7/18/01 Reporter

AMERITECH #1

Ill. C.C. Docket No. 00-0473

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF TIMOTHY MCGUIRE
ON BEHALF OF AMERITECH ILLINOIS

Introduction

Q. Please state your name and business address.

A. My name is Timothy McGuire and my business address is 225 W. Randolph Street, Suite 12-B, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Q. What is your current position?

A. I am the Supervising Electrician, Customer Premises and Equipment for the Network Services business unit of Ameritech Illinois. My responsibilities include supervising the work of installation, alteration, repair and maintenance of telephone equipment and cables. I also serve as the contact between Ameritech Illinois and the City of Chicago regarding Ameritech Illinois' compliance with the City's electrical code.

Q. Please describe your professional background.

A. I am a licensed supervising electrician in the City of Chicago. I have worked for Ameritech Illinois for twenty-seven years in a variety of positions, first working two years as a clerk in the repair group, then four years as an apprentice, and then twenty years as a technician. I have held my current position since July 2000.

Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

A. My testimony will address the technical requirements and standards applicable to the installation and repair of residential telephone service at Mr. Bertelle's building, 2025 W. Grand Avenue in Chicago. I also will discuss possible causes of the service problems Mr. Bertelle reported.

Q. What general steps have you taken to prepare to testify here?

A. I inspected the wiring that Mr. Bertelle allegedly removed from the building, which I understand has been marked as Petitioner's Exhibit 2. I also have reviewed the photographs that have been marked as Petitioner's Exhibit 3A through 3L and the Ameritech trouble history for Mr. Bertelle's account that is Attachment A to the

Testimony of David Fiedler. I also recently visited the exterior of Mr. Bertelle's building.

Telephone Wiring in General

Q. Are different types of wiring used for installation at residential locations?

A. Yes, a major distinction is between "installation" or "inside" wiring ("IW"), on the one hand, and outside wiring, on the other hand. IW is wire on the unregulated, or customer, side of the Network Interface Device ("NID"), while outside wiring is the wire on the regulated, or company, side of the NID. The outside wiring also is called network cable.

Q. Is IW used exclusively indoors?

A. No, depending on the location of the NID, IW may appear outdoors as well as indoors.

Q. Who is responsible for the maintenance of wiring?

A. With regard to outside wiring up to the NID, Ameritech Illinois assumes responsibility and repairs the wiring at no charge to the customer. Maintenance of IW is the sole responsibility of the customer. Ameritech Illinois can make repairs to IW at the customer's request, or the customer can have someone else repair the IW. Ameritech may bill the customer for any repairs it makes to IW, depending on whether the customer subscribes to a Wire Maintenance Plan, commonly referred to as "linebacker service." Even if the customer subscribes to linebacker service, Ameritech Illinois may bill the customer for repairs if malicious damage, damage by the customer or parties working for the customer, or lack of proper protection proves to have been the cause of the problem to wiring on the unregulated side of the NID.

Q. Is wire used for installation work required to be marked?

A. Prior to late 1994, installation wire was unmarked. In June 1994, Underwriters Laboratory, which is a national standard-setting body for electrical wiring and equipment, issued new standards for the listing and marking of communications wires and cables. Under these standards, the insulation coating the wire is marked with an indication of its allowed use. These standards did not prevent the continued use of unmarked wire, but did require marking of new wire. New installations made after the standards became effective could properly use unmarked wire that was already in stock.

Mr. Bertelle's Facilities

Q. Please describe the facilities at Mr. Bertelle's building.

A. I visited the area surrounding Mr. Bertelle's building on May 22, 2001. His building appears to be all one structure occupying most of the lot. There appears to be an apartment on the second story in the front and what appears to be a garage door on the alley in the rear. The NID is currently attached to the back of the structure on the alley side, near the garage door. The photographs marked as Petitioner's Exhibit 3A through 3L show that the wiring ran from the NID across the roof of what apparently is a garage to a location on the exterior, second-floor wall of what apparently is Mr. Bertelle's residence. The photographs marked as Petitioner's Exhibit 3I and 3J show the wiring lying on top of the roof; no clips appear to be holding it to the building.

Q. Why would the NID be located in such a location at Mr. Bertelle's building?

A. Accepted Ameritech Illinois practice for placement of the Network Interface is at the nearest location to the electric meter and attachment, in order to make use of the grounding potential of the meter and to minimize extensive grounding wire runs. The NID for Mr. Bertelle's building is located near the meter.

Q. Is the wire run across the garage roof an appropriate installation?

A. The length of the wire run across the garage is acceptable for transmission purposes. The Ameritech Illinois premises wiring standards suggest a maximum of 250 feet. Attachment A to my testimony is a copy of part of the Ameritech "Standards for Premises Wiring."

Mr. Bertelle's Wiring

Q. Did you have an opportunity to examine the wire used for the run over the garage roof?

A. Yes, I saw it on November 21, 2000, when I inspected what was represented to me as the wire that Mr. Bertelle had removed from the building sometime after August 20, 2000. I understand that that wire has been marked as Petitioner's Exhibit 2.

Q. What did you learn from your examination of the wire?

A. The long section of wire I examined consisted of two types of wire. Most of the wire was 4-conductor wire, also known as "quad." A section of newer wire was spliced

into the 4-conductor wire. Attachment B to my testimony is a copy of the summary report of my November 21 inspection.

Q. What was the age of the 4-conductor wire?

A. That wire had no marking as to the date of manufacture or the type of wire use. The use of quad for IW was standard until 1995, and it was commonly used in outside applications throughout the City of Chicago through 1995. Ameritech's records indicate that Mr. Bertelle's service was installed in February 1995. My conclusion is that the quad probably dates from sometime prior to February 1995.

Q. What was the condition of the 4-conductor wire?

A. Much of the quad I examined on November 21 showed normal discoloration and wear due to age and outside conditions. Some of the wire also showed damage to the outside sheathing by heat and tar, and the plastic coil protector around a portion of the wire also appeared to have been melted by heat.

Q. Do you have any idea what might have damaged the wire?

A. The tar and heat damage suggests that the wire could have been damaged by repairs to the roof on which the wire ran.

Mr. Bertelle's Service Problems

Q. Do you have an opinion regarding the cause of the service problems reported by Mr. Bertelle?

A. Yes. In my opinion, damage to the exterior quad caused by heat, tar or mortar from the building could cause the service disruptions of the type Mr. Bertelle reported. In addition, normal wear on the wire over the years could cause noise or dropouts in phone service. In addition, I have not examined the wiring or jacks inside Mr. Bertelle's building, so I can't say whether they might have caused any problems. Ameritech Illinois' trouble history for the account shows that the service repeatedly tested good to the NID.

Q. Do you believe that the type of wiring used on Mr. Bertelle's side of the NID was the cause of the problems?

A. No.

Q. Do you believe that the length of the wire run on Mr. Bertelle's side of the NID was the cause of the problems?

A. No.

The Ameritech Illinois Tariff

Q. Please refer to Attachment C, which is a copy of parts of the Ameritech Illinois Tariff, specifically Illinois Tariff 20, Part 2, section 1, sheets 1-27. Please refer to sheet 7 of Attachment C, which refers to something called "customer premises wire"? Is the wiring that you examined on November 21, and which has been marked as Petitioner's Exhibit 2, customer premises wire?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. Please refer to Petitioner's Exhibit 1, which is a copy of another part of Ameritech Illinois Tariff 20, specifically Part 2, section 2, sheets 27-31. Paragraph 32.2(B) on sheet 27 of Petitioner's Exhibit 1 refers to something called "network cable." Is the wiring that you examined on November 21, which has been marked as Petitioner's Exhibit 2, network cable?

A. No, it is not. "Network cable" would exist on the company's side of the NID, not on the customer's side.

Q. Please refer again to Paragraph 32.2(B) on sheet 27 of Petitioner's Exhibit 1, which discusses the location of the NETPOP in relation to where network cable enters a building. How is this provision of the Tariff applied in the field?

A. That provision addresses the situation where a building, such as a large apartment building, requires more complex inside wire. In such a building, the NETPOP may properly be installed inside the building – for example, in an equipment closet. The Tariff refers to that situation – in which "network cable," rather than "customer premises wire," enters a building.

Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

A. Yes, it does.

Attachment A [redacted]

Standards for Premises Wire

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(12/97)

Ameritech

STANDARDS FOR PREMISES WIRE

This document sets forth the minimum material, technical, and workmanship standards. These standards are required of Ameritech and the customer in regard to premises wire (PW), its installation and connection to basic single line telephone service.

Premises wire consists of the wiring, connecting blocks, plugs, and jacks on a customer's premises that extends from the termination of the exchange access line to the locations where customer provided equipment is connected for access to the exchange network. For single line basic telephone exchange service, such wiring is to be used only with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) registered or grandfathered telephone sets and associated ancillary devices. The FCC's Registration Program does not apply to telephone sets on party line services.

All building codes applicable in areas served by Ameritech must be complied with. Article 800, of the National Electrical Code (NEC), entitled "Communication Circuits" and all relevant sections of the code must be followed. The Electronic Industries Association / Telecommunications Industry Association wiring standards are to be used in designing and installing of premises wiring. These requirements are incorporated into this document and must be complied with.

MATERIALS

A. WIRE

1. Customer premises wire must be solid 22-24 gauge, annealed copper. Each individual conductor must be insulated with distinctly colored high density polyvinylchloride or a functionally equivalent compound.

2. Each wire shall consist of a minimum of four conductors (two pairs).

3. Two pair wire shall be twisted in a four conductor spiral or as two twisted pairs.

4. Six conductor or larger wire shall have the conductors twisted together to form individual pairs (3 or more pairs) and then grouped together to form the overall wire (cable).

5. Pairs within the cable cannot be split. Table A sets forth typical wire types and appropriate pair color code matches used to insure pair integrity.

6. The wire pairs shall be covered with a jacket of polyvinylchloride or a functionally equivalent compound, with a 1500 volt rms minimum breakdown rating.

7. Wire runs should be limited to 250 feet for 22 gauge wire and 200 feet for 24 gauge wire.

8. Wire should be rated as Category 3 to allow for voice and data transmission in accordance with EIA/TIA Technical Systems Bulletin - 36.

9. Wire should be rated as CM or higher in accordance with the National Electric Code - Article 800. The CM rating is for general purpose wiring that will handle most telecommunication services.

B. JACKS

1. All jacks used in conjunction with premises wire must comply with Part 68 of the FCC registration program.

2. Jacks should be equipped with 4, 6, or 8 contacts (pins).

NOTE: Failure to comply with the above minimum material standards may result in service problems, causing poor transmission (voice and data), cross talk and/or static.

C. WIRE CONNECTION AND ROUTING

1. The continuity of the wire color coding must be maintained through all connections (e.g., red wire connected to red wire). Typical connections and wire coding for service are shown in Table A.

2. Premises wire is to be securely fastened by the appropriate means, to any surface encountered, without abrading or puncturing the insulating jacket. Typical fasteners and spacing intervals are shown in Table B.

3. Removal of wiring jacket or individual conductor insulation for connections shall be accomplished by removing the minimum amount of insulation necessary to make a good connection.

4. Wires shall be installed so as to assure that there is adequate insulation of telephone wiring from commercial power wiring and grounded surfaces.

5. Telephone wire shall not be placed in the same conduit or raceways with wires that conduct electricity.

6. Wiring is required to be sheathed in an insulating jacket in addition to the insulation covering each individual conductor. It shall be assured that the physical and electrical protection, afforded by this insulation, shall not be damaged or abraded during the installation. Locations that should be avoided in the placement of wiring are listed in Table C.

7. Premises wire shall not be placed between buildings or structures out-of-doors. Such a condition would allow exposure to lightning. Wiring between building shall conform to local building National Electrical Code standards.

D. WIRE SEPARATIONS

1. Minimum separations are required in or on buildings, between telephone wiring, and other conductors or metallic objects. The wiring separations specified in Table D are required for crossing and parallel type wire runs.

REFERENCES

National Electric Code

Chapter 8. Communication Systems
Article 800 - Communication Circuits

EIA/TIA Standards

EIA/TIA-568A Commercial Building
Telecommunication Wiring Standard
EIA/TIA-570 Residential and Light Commercial
Telecommunication Wiring Standard

EIA/TIA Bulletin

TSB-36 Technical System Bulletin Additional Cable
Specifications for Unshielded Twisted Pair Cables

47 Code of Federal Regulations

Part 68 - Connection of Terminal Equipment to the
Telephone Network

Attachment B

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Bertelle

Upon inspection of the wire I observed the following:

- Damage by heat to the outside sheathing of the 4 conductor wire(quad)
-Damage by tar to the outside sheathing of the 4 conductor wire.
-The plastic coil protector around the 4 conductor wire used to protect the wire going over the top of the wall onto to the roof (as shown in Mr. Bertelle's picture) melted by heat, and slight damage to the sheathing of the wire inside the protector.
-The 4 conductor wire had no marking as to the date of manufacture or the type of wire use.
-Normal discoloration and wear to the 4 conductor wire due to age and outside conditions.
-The new wire spliced into the 4 conductor wire pair is approved for outside service.
- Could not inspect splice due to electrical tape protecting it.

- Tim McGuire
Supervising Electrician
Ameritech/ Illinois Bell

ILLINOIS BELL
TELEPHONE COMPANY

Ameritech

Tariff

PART 2

ILL. C. C. NO. 20
SECTION 1

1. DEFINITIONS

ACCESSORIES

Devices which are mechanically attached to, or used with, the facilities furnished by the Company and which are independent of, and not electrically, acoustically, or inductively connected to the communications path of the Company facilities.

ADDITIONAL POINT OF PRESENCE (APOP)

The location of an additional interface having the operational characteristics of a NETPOP where having only a NETPOP to serve a building or multi-building property is not practical.

ANSWER LINE

A channel service, for use with Telephone Answering Service, connecting the answering point with a customer's exchange service, Centrex Service, Inward Wide Area Telecommunications Service, Airport Telephone Service, or Administrative Terminal line for the purpose of allowing the answering attendant to answer incoming calls on that line.

AUTHORIZED PROTECTIVE CONNECTING MODULE

Equipment to provide electrical protection which is designated by the Company and is manufactured under the control of the Company's quality assurance procedures, and is incorporated in a Conforming Answering Device.

AUTHORIZED USER

As used in connection with Telephone Exchange Service, denotes those individuals authorized by the Company to use a customer's telephone service. It includes the members of the customer's household, employees or agents of the customer, residential tenants of hotels, clubs, etc., and joint users as arranged for.

As used in connection with Telecommunications Channel Service or DATAPHONE Digital Service, denotes a person, firm or corporation designated by the customer and authorized by the Company to use the customer's service.

As used in connection with Series 10000 channels (entrance facilities) for use with customer-provided channels, denotes a person, firm or corporation who is authorized by the customer to be connected to the service of the customer. An authorized user must be specifically named in the application for service and a station of the private line service must be located on the authorized user's premises. The authorized user must transmit communication to or from the customer and relating directly to the customer's business.

Material formerly appeared in ILL. C. C. No. 5, PART 1, Section 4, 8th Revised Page 1.

1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

AUXILIARY LINE SERVICE

Additional 1-party line residence service furnished as a supplement to the direct 1-party line service of the customer.

BASEBAND FACILITY

A transmission facility which utilizes neither carrier nor multiplexer equipment.

BAUD

A unit of signaling speed. It is the reciprocal of the time duration in seconds of the shortest signaling element, such as, mark or space within a code signal. The speed in bauds is the number of signal elements per second.

BIT

The term "Bit" denotes the smallest unit of information in the binary system of notation.

BUILDING

A structure under one roof and of such a nature that it can in itself fulfill the requirements of a business or residence establishment, or both; or two or more structures that are connected by means of enclosed passageways (overhead bridges, subways, or at ground level) or common basements permitting access from one building to the other, that are suitable for the routing, placing and proper protection of inside cable and wire type facilities. In no case can conduit be considered enclosed passageway.

BULK BILLING

Telephone usage charges that appear on a customer's billing statement in a total sum without listing individual message details.

CALLING CARD

The term "Calling Card," previously known as "Credit Card," denotes a billing arrangement where a call may be charged to an authorized Telephone Company Calling Card Number.

Material formerly appeared in ILL. C. C. No. 5, PART 1, Section 4, 8th Revised Page 1 and 25th Revised Page 2.

1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

CENTRAL OFFICE

A switching unit, comprised of one or more central office switches, providing exchange and long distance service to the general public designed for terminating and interconnecting lines and trunks. Where there is only one central office switch located in a central office, the central office switch is the hub for the termination of all lines and trunks served by the central office. Where a central office is comprised of multiple switches, each central office switch is a discrete termination hub which provides call processing, switching, and interconnection of communication paths for only those lines and trunks terminated on it.

CENTRAL OFFICE AREA

The area generally served by the central office.

CENTRAL OFFICE BUILDING

A building or portion of a building containing one or more central offices. There may be more than one central office building in an exchange and one central office building may serve more than one exchange.

CENTRAL OFFICE CONNECTING FACILITY

A facility furnished by the Company to an Other Common Carrier between the terminal location of the Other Common Carrier and a point of connection on the Company premises for the connection of Foreign Exchange, Common Control Switching Arrangement, Central Office Centrex and Outward WATS.

CENTRAL OFFICE LINE

A circuit furnished by the Company which extends from the central office building to the customer's premises. The end of the central office line is the Network Interface or equivalent on the customer's premises. This includes exchange access lines, Centrex lines, Wide Area Telecommunications Service (WATS) lines, Local Channels for Series Channel Services and certain Direct High Capacity Services, and Local Distribution Channels for Direct Digital and Direct High Capacity Services.

CENTREX CONTROL SWITCHING EQUIPMENT

Switching equipment, located on the Company's premises, used to provide Centrex C.O. service in accordance with the Centrex service provisions of this tariff.

CENTRAL OFFICE TERMINATION

Used in connection with Telecommunications Channel Service and applies to channel terminations at a Company central office.

Material formerly appeared in ILL. C. C. No. 5, PART 1, Section 4, 25th Revised Page 2.

1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

CENTREX SERVICE

A switching system exchange service provided on central office lines. Exchange access is provided for calls to and from the network as well as intercom calling between Centrex lines in the same system.

CHANNEL

A path for electrical communication between two or more stations or Company central offices, furnished in such a manner as the Company may elect, whether by wire, radio or other means or a combination thereof and whether or not by a single physical facility or route. The Channel includes equipment that may be required at a customer's premises for proper termination.

CHANNEL INTERFACE

The specifications description that defines the communication parameters at the point of Channel Mileage Termination.

CHANNEL MILEAGE

As used in connection with Direct Digital and Direct High Capacity Services, a transmission path between wire centers so designated for billing purposes.

CHANNEL MILEAGE TERMINATION

All equipment and facilities needed to terminate the interoffice channel mileage.

CIRCUIT

As generally used herein, a circuit is a channel.

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

As used in connection with Telephone Exchange Service, WATS, Long Distance Telecommunications Service, Direct Digital Service and Telecommunications Channel Service, denotes channels and other facilities which are capable, when not connected to such services, of two-way communication between terminal equipment or between Company stations.

As used in connection with communications systems provided by an Other Common Carrier, denotes channels and other facilities furnished by the Other Common Carrier for private line services as such carrier is authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to provide.

Material formerly appeared in ILL. C. C. No. 5, PART 1, Section 4, 25th Revised Page 2 and 4th Revised Page 2.20.

1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

COMPANY

The term "Company" shall mean Illinois Bell Telephone Company, and when used shall not exclude connecting or serving telephone companies. Illinois Bell Telephone Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ameritech Corporation. Services offered pursuant to this tariff may be offered under the brand name "Ameritech." Illinois Bell is also known as "Ameritech Illinois." All regulated services offered by Illinois Bell, whether under its brand name "Ameritech" or as "Ameritech Illinois", are subject to the terms and conditions of this tariff.

COMPOSITE DATA SERVICE

The combined use of terminal equipment and customer-provided data switching equipment with the use of telecommunications services of the Company by a Composite Data Service Vendor to perform data switching for others.

COMPOSITE DATA SERVICE VENDOR

A customer that has been certified by the Federal Communications Commission pursuant to Section 214 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to acquire and operate facilities to provide composite data service for others.

CONFORMANCE NUMBER

An identifying number assigned by the Company to a particular model of conforming answering device when that model of device is in conformance with the provisions set forth by the Company in its technical reference for Conforming Answering Devices.

CONFORMING ANSWERING DEVICE

A customer-provided device which automatically answers incoming calls; transmits a prerecorded voice message or appropriate audible signal to the calling party; records a voice message from the calling party if so designed and arranged; automatically disconnects from the line in a prearranged manner on completion of the last of the functions for which it was designed and arranged as described in this Paragraph; and which incorporates an authorized protective connecting module and bears a valid conformance number. The conforming answering device may include remote interrogation and/or device function control.

Material formerly appeared in ILL. C. C. No. 5, PART 1, Section 4, 13th Revised Page 2.50.

1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

CONNECTING CARRIER

A telecommunications carrier which is subject to active regulatory oversight by the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) and which provides switched local exchange telecommunications service under a certificate of exchange service authority issued by the ICC under the provisions of Paragraph 13-405 of the Illinois Public Utilities Act.

CONNECTIONS

Acoustic Connection - A connection made by sound.

Direct Electrical Connection - A physical connection of the conductors in the communications path of a telephone system.

Inductive Connection - A connection made by using the electro-magnetic field generated by telephone equipment.

CONTINUOUS PROPERTY

Denotes land and building(s) associated with a common interest and occupied by one or more customers. It is not separated by property under control of another, and is controlled by a single interest, hereafter referred to only as customer, whether it is the customer, owner or another party, such as a developer. Continuous Property includes:

A. Different buildings on the same property; and

B. The intervening land between such buildings.

To be considered continuous property when such intervening land is not entirely owned, leased, or controlled by the customer (e.g., a street, alley, or railroad right-of-way divides the property), supporting structures, to which aerial cable may be attached, or underground passageway or underground conduit, in which cable or wire may be placed, must be provided by the customer to cross such intervening land. The customer must obtain any necessary easements or right of way.

CONVENIENCE TRUNK

An outgoing only trunk used primarily by hotels, motels and hospitals which provides a direct connection to operators for the purpose of obtaining rating information for billing guest and patient calls.

Material formerly appeared in ILL. C. C. No. 5, PART 1, Section 4, 13th Revised Page 2.50 and 13th Revised Page 3.

1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

CUSTOMER

As used in this tariff, a separate customer is involved at each premises or continuous property where separate service is furnished. One individual or firm may therefore be considered as two or more separate "Customers" even in the same exchange. The privileges, restrictions, and rates established for a Customer to any class of service are limited to the service at one premises; and no group treatment of service at several separate premises, furnished to one individual or firm, is contemplated or to be implied, except when definitely provided for in the schedules.

CUSTOMER OF RECORD

The customer to whom the bill for service is rendered by the Company.

CUSTOMER PREMISES

One customer premises is all space in the same building occupied by a customer and all space occupied by the same customer in different buildings on continuous property.

CUSTOMER PREMISES EQUIPMENT

Equipment, except coin stations, employed on the premises of a customer, other than a carrier, to originate, route or terminate telecommunications, but not including equipment used to maintain or terminate access lines or channels.

CUSTOMER PREMISES WIRE

Any wire, including interface equipment, on the customer side of the Network Interface or equivalent.

CUSTOMER-PROVIDED TERMINAL EQUIPMENT

Devices, apparatus and their associated wiring, provided by a customer, authorized user or joint user which do not constitute a communications system.

CUSTOMER-PROVIDED TEST EQUIPMENT

As used in this tariff, denotes test equipment located at the premises of the customer that is used by the customer for the detection and/or isolation of a communications service fault.

1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

DATA ACCESS ARRANGEMENT

A protective connecting arrangement for use with the network control signaling unit, or, in lieu of the connecting arrangement, an arrangement to identify a central office line and protective facilities and procedures to determine compliance with criteria as set forth in the Regulations Section of this tariff.

DATA SWITCHING

As used in connection with Composite Data Services denotes the switching of data (non-voice) messages by the interchanging, controlling and routing of data messages between two or more stations, via communications facilities, wherein the information content of the message remains unaltered.

DEDICATED RING NODE

An Ameritech OC-3 and Ameritech OC-12 dedicated ring designation of either a customer location or Telephone Company wire center that has Add/Drop capabilities.

DEDICATED RING PORT

An Ameritech OC-3 and Ameritech OC-12 dedicated ring element that denotes the termination or origination of a channelized service between dedicated ring nodes.

DIGITAL BIT STREAM

Synchronous flow of binary data in digital form from a single customer-provided source at a predetermined speed.

DIGITAL SERVICE AREA

A defined area within which Direct Digital Service is offered.

DIGITAL SERVICE AREA CENTER

The office which serves as the main testing and connection point for a Digital Service Area.

DIRECT DIGITAL SERVICE

Two-way simultaneous transmission of digital signals at synchronous speeds of 2.4, 4.8, 9.6 and 56 Kbps between two or more stations connected by a dedicated facility arranged for digital transmission.

Material formerly appeared in ILL. C. C. No. 5, PART 1, Section 4, 13th Revised Page 3 and 3rd Revised Page 3.05.

1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

DISCONNECTION

The temporary (ten days or less) cessation of telecommunications service. The term "disconnection" as used in this tariff is meant to be the equivalent of the term "discontinuance" as used in 83 Illinois Administrative Code, Part 735.

DISTRIBUTING CENTER

As used in connection with Series 6000 channels, denotes amplifying and bridging equipment at a central office necessary to connect more than one station to a multi-point network. A distributing center directly connected to the studio is termed the Primary Distributing Center.

DISTRICT

An area of an exchange which is the basis for the determination of usage rates within MSAs 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9 and 15; and of Foreign District Service mileage measurement in MSAs 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9 and 15.

DROP WIRE

Wires between an open wire lead or aerial or underground cable terminal and the point of entrance to the premises in which the customer's telephone service is located. The drop wire terminates in the protector or its equivalent.

DUPLEX (CHANNELS) SERVICE

When applied to a channel service, denotes one with the capability of the simultaneous transmission, to the extent of its defined characteristics, of two messages, one in each direction.

EQUIPMENT-TO-EQUIPMENT CONNECTION

As used in connection with terminal equipment or communications systems, denotes the connection of add-on or substitute equipment to host terminal equipment or communications systems. These connections are not within the scope of the Federal Communications Commission's Registration Program. The resulting combination of host and add-on or substitute equipment may be registered and must comply with Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations in order to be directly connected to the telecommunications network.

Material formerly appeared in ILL. C. C. No. 5, PART 1, Section 4, 22nd Revised Page 3.10.